Suffixal borrowed lexical items and features of their transformation in modern European languages (on the material of modern terms)

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Abstract. This work is a scientific research, based on the comparison of different terminological branches, where the terminological units of the most influential foreign languages are presented. This approach is relevant in our time due to the globalization of the world economy. Because the globalization process is active, regardless of the attitude to it of some countries or some groups of the population. The descriptive method and elements of the structure-typological method are used in the work. The process of creation of modern legal and economic terms is studied synchronously; when the need arises to explain the origin of terms, to show the path taken by this or that term, the author turned to etymological dictionaries, i.e. the data of dichrony was obtained. Thus, the novelty of the research lies in the fact that for the first time in the formation of alternative words, which we are all used to and do not perceive them as such, described ways of adapting terminoelelements of classical origin in near-spoken and non-spoken Indo-European languages (Ukrainian, German, French, English). However, they underwent a difficult historical process of formation, being transformed into the hyphenated aphixi or medial parts of modern terms, for which the old Greek and Latin languages were their bosoms. The paper presents a detailed analysis of the dictionary definitions, in the structure of which the final terminological elements are highlighted. Suffixal borrowed lexemes of modern terms are considered in terms of their semantic analysis and morphology of the Latin language as the most common final elements in European languages. The hypothesis of complete or partial adaptation of the structural elements is confirmed and the ways and means of their penetration into the systems of various languages are considered. This article is also based on the deductive method and is an attempt to substantiate the study of language phenomena and their regularities through the singular to the riddle. There are no guesses, conjectures, notions, fantasies. The work is based on concrete language facts, formalized and synthesized into general conclusions, and interpreted into semantic models. In the future they can be used in information and speech languages and the systems that serve them. The new trends of Industry 4.0 and related technologies are impossible without the exchange of data put by people in an automated system. That is why we are creating in real time the future basis that defines the cultural identification of people.

Keywords: terminological matrix, a scientific concept, lexicography, borrowed lexical items, final affixes, term, term element, classical languages, borrowing terms, integral semes

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1. The lexical fund of modern languages and its richness in the context of terminological matrices

The lexical fund of modern languages is in constant development; accordingly, elements of the word structure may be lost or reinterpreted, as a result of which their functional load may change. These processes have been repeatedly pointed out by numerous researchers [20, 24, 25]. In our previous studies we have already stated that "the study of the kingdom of terminology by scientists is carried out in several ways: theoretical, pragmatic and practical, which involve understanding the nature of the term, its place in the system of literary language, the juxtaposition of national and international components in modern termino-systems, identification of syntagmatic relations in the laws of vocabulary and grammar. This was mentioned in our earlier study "Peculiarities of Terminological Nomenclature" and other works [26–29].

Scientific and technological progress, and later globalization, thanks to which terminology is constantlyreplenished with new terms, become elements of common literary language, the development of high technology generates an urgent need for nominative language activity, which is carried out mainly with the use of classical languages, in particular, word-forming elements of these languages. Borrowing of terms from Ancient Greek and Latin or elements of these languages is not accidental, it is caused by the cultural influence from the classical languages for many centuries [9].

Therefore we talk about the role of terminology in society, consider new semantic and word-formation phenomena, processes which have arisen in terminology in various periods of its formation; we analyze the processes of transition of these phenomena and processes into general educational speech. Of course, it is not possible to "fit" all terminological issues into a unified system of vocabulary. This is especially evident in multicomponent terms, in which case one has to turn to different levels of syntax. However, syntactic issues of terminology are deliberately omitted in this paper, because we have a different goal – to analyze terms consisting of a single word.

The richness of the lexical fund consists of many linguistic systems, and above all morphology and word formation, and terminology as part of the lexicon of the national language has occupied a separate lacuna. Beyond the laws of semiotics (as part of cybernetics), such a subsystem of language can be treated independently, as a separate system. And it is very "convenient", because in order to solve a certain range of questions it is necessary to study the structure of such a subsystem. And this is especially evident in the current digitalization, about which researchers of many countries are so tirelessly talking [10, 23].

2. Final affixes in the scientific concept

Traditionally, final affixes have been assigned a grammatical and word-formation function. I. Kowalik studied the origin and distribution of suffixal models, historical changes, word-formation features (narrowing or expansion of their range), transsemantization (on the Polish language basis) [17, p. 25-56]; he defined the criteria of homonymic differentiation of suffixes related to nouns and the scope of their homonymization [16, p. 11-19]. Studying the structural types of Latin loanwords and the degree of their productivity, Y. Tsimbalyuk described the

peculiarities of interlingual contacts between Slavs, Latins and Greeks [6]. B. Akulenko studied the elements of language as collective consciousness and called suffixes of Greek and Latin origin postpositional blocks [2, p. 22-34, 107-120]. M. Stepanova analyzed the system of word formation in relation to grammar, considering the existing suffixal models on the material of German, pointing out the frequency, etymon and analogues in Russian [32]. N. Steinberg described lexico-grammatical, classification (for terminological subsystems) functions of the end affixes, defined changes of derivational meaning (expansion or contraction), polysemy and homonymy of French affixes [22, p. 27-31]. N. Klimenko has analysed the word-formation structure and semantics of compound words, the functions of suffixes and the degree of productivity of suffixes and suffixoids [13, p. 63, 136], [14, p. 182]. E. Bezpoyasko associated the development of the word-formation structure of the Ukrainian language with the internationalization of the vocabulary [4]. K. Gorodenska studied suffixal borrowed lexemes, their functional activity, combinability with the bases of Slavic and foreign- language origin [3]. E. Karpilovska studied suffixal subsystem of the modern Ukrainian literary language on the material of about 120 thousand simple words. Suffixal units were considered as relatively independent, which actively influence the structure of the word together with other morphemes. The researcher has established three functional types of subsystem units – suffixes, suffixoids, suffixal bundles, which are divided by the type of purpose: they serve as means of creation (they participate in derivation and act as its expressor), they distinguish language structures from others, and they structurally complicate bases [12, p. 12-13]. Taking into account the varieties of analogy, the systematization of suffixal units has been carried out [12, p. 27-47], the notion of suffix forms (compound or several-elemental suffixes, alomorphs of suffixes, suffixes-doublets) has been introduced, the criteria for distinguishing suffixoids in native and borrowed words have been defined. For the first time the implementation fields are presented, which model the suffixal subsystem of the language in its possible forms and ways of existence [12, p. 137-148]. E. Karpilovskaya has identified the features by which suffixes and suffixoids converge, and also described their functions [12, p. 174-176]. V. Novodranova, studying nominal word formation in Latin, "was guided by the main provisions of the domestic terminological school... that developed the theoretical basis for the construction, development and ordering of terminology, the method of its unification and standardization, the theory and practice of lexicographic work" [19, p. 18].

2.1. Material for the study

The material for the study were explanatory dictionaries and encyclopedias of economic sciences and law; etymological dictionaries of German (A. Walde [30, 31], F. Kluge [15]), Polish (A. Brück-ner [5]), French (A. Dauzat [8]), Russian (G. Tsyganenko [7], M. Shanskiy [21], M. Fasmer [11]); bilingual translated dictionaries.

The notion of "final terminological elements" was proposed by us [27], based on the definition of the terms initial and final in O. Akhmanova's Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, although there they were correlated with the phonological metalanguage [1]. In this paper, these concepts are significantly reinterpreted and carried into the study by analogy as elements of the structural organization of modern terms. Also in the study we have armed ourselves with the definition proposed by F. Nikitina in one of the articles in the collection of the Far Eastern Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Vladivostok) [18].

Despite the presence of a large number of works on this problem, the topic is relevant: the process of globalization of social and economic life, which has now overtaken our planet, has led to increased tendencies for internationalization of the vocabulary, not only of non- European languages, but also of genetically undisputed ones. Moreover, scientific and technological progress and the development of new high technologies create a general need for innovative linguistic activity, which is carried out mainly with the use of Greek-Latin internationalized terminological elements.

Let us consider such final terminological elements, which, in our opinion, are typical, explaining their origin as well as the peculiarities of their functioning in modern languages.

2.2. Hypothesis of the study

Nowadays we often do not think about the words we use in everyday life, in science, which are closely integrated into the general national vocabulary or have become part of a special unspecified terminology, we do not know what their origin is, we do not know how difficult or easy the process of establishing a lexical unit in the language space was, or whether there were barriers to the adaptation of new words in our vocabulary compared to other language families. Often a complex process of nominative and communicative function of naming specific words, which over the centuries and centuries have been transformed into professionalisms and scientific terms, is behind the sound shell of the word.

Hypothesis of the study – it consists in the fact that terms with final elements of classical origin have undergone various degrees of adaptation in modern European languages. They are characterized by a "standard set" of semantic meaning groups, and by origin the terms go back to the classical languages. What internal changes occur in the words, whether the lexical meaning can be reinterpreted – these are the questions we want to answer by looking at the internal structure of terms.

3. Discussion

1. Consideration of the ways and means of penetration of final term elements into the systems of different languages shows the importance of term elements in the new European languages. Terms with final elements of classical origin have undergone various degrees of adaptation in modern European languages. We can talk about a complete adaptation of Latin verbal nouns, which appeared through Polish, Italian, French.
2. The models of terms and the dynamics of their formation are conditioned by the three most frequent semantic groups (the seme of subjectivity, the seme of a set of actors, the seme of generality and collectivity of objects).
3. The process of borrowing Latin and Greek words or their parts (term-elements) cannot be considered complete for any of the European languages. It can be argued that terms with final elements of classical origin have undergone various degrees of adaptation in modern European languages, and an examination of the ways and means of penetration of the final terminological elements into the systems of various languages shows the importance of the terminological elements in the new European languages.

By origin, terms with the final term element *-um* are Latinisms. These terms, formed from neuter nouns, in Russian and Ukrainian are divided into two types. The first type is when the terms retain the Latin inflection *-um* in the Nom. Sing. form, but there is a change in gender – the Neuter is changed to the masculine (e.g., *forum* jur. 1) in Ancient Rome a square where people gathered, traded and tried; 2) a place of speeches, statements; 3) a broad representative meeting – congress, conference < Lat. *forum*, i n "square, yard"; *consortium* ec. 1) temporary agreement between several banks or companies for joint placement of loans; 2) a temporary alliance of economically independent firms or organizations, which have reached an agreement to conduct joint organizations (e.g., *banking consortium, industrial consortium*) < Lat. *consortium, i n* "complicity"; *ultimatum* jur. 1) a resolute, categorical demand, accompanied by threats; 2) in international relations a diplomatic note with a categorical demand of one state in relation to another to fulfill within a certain time period those and other requirements, which are not to be met by the consortium.

In Russian the null inflection and the base with a hard consonant are indicative of the masculine gender – *presidium*, but in Ukrainian the middle gender of Latin nouns may change to feminine, as in the case of the Latin noun *praesidium, i*, where the final term-element *-ij(a)* represents the feminine gender – *presidia*.

In the process of borrowing Latin lexemes in modern Russian some terms may have their variants. E.g., *patrimonium* jur. – *hereditary, patrimonial property* (in Ancient Rome), later personal property of emperors < Lat. *patrimonium, i n* "heritage"; pretorium, pretorium 1) in Ancient Rome a place in a military camp, where there was a tent of a general; 2) military council with a general).

The terms with the final *-ij* only are also used (e.g., *domicile* jur. The term "place of permanent or preferential residence of a citizen or the governing body of a legal person" < Lat. *domicilium, i n* "house, shelter"; *comitium* in Ancient Rome was a popular assembly attended by free citizens < Lat. *coëo, ii, itum, īre* 1) to come together, to gather; 2) to sign an agreement; *moratorium* ec. 1) a formal declaration by a borrower of inability to pay all his obligations; 2) the granting of a postponement of internal or external obligations for a certain period of time; 3) a deferral of payments, established by the government for a certain time in connection with extraordinary circumstances – war, natural disaster; 4) in modern diplomatic and political speech, a postponement, postponement of certain actions (e.g., *bank moratorium, financial moratorium*) < Lat. *moratorius, a, um* "one who postpones" < *moror, ātus sum, āri* "to delay, hinder, postpone".

In the second type, the formation of terms with the classical element *-um*, the Latin inflection is lost. E.g.: *aliment*(s) jur. "maintenance, which one family member is obliged to provide to another in cases provided for by law" < Lat. *alimentum, i n* 1) food; 2) feeding < *alo, alui, alitum, ĕre* "to feed"; *argumentum* jur. – justification, evidence, which are given to prove something < Lat. *argumentum, i n* "proof" < *arguo, ui, utum, ĕre* 1) to show, discover; 2) to accuse; *archives* jur. 1) an institution where documentary materials are collected, arranged and stored; 2) a collection of letters, manuscripts, pictures, concerning the activities of a particular institution or person < Lat. *archivum, i n* "archive" < Gr. ἀρχεῖον, ion. "government house"; *decree* jur. 1) a resolution of the supreme authority on a matter having the force of law, e.g., in ancient Rome; 2) a government act issued by way of execution, in contrast to legislative acts < Lat. *decretum, i n* "resolution, decree" < *decerno, crevi, cretum, ĕre* 1) to decide; 2) to pronounce a sentence; *deposit*

ec., money or securities deposited with financial, credit, customs, or administrative institutions < Lat. *depositium, i n* "thing deposited" < *depono, posui, positium, ĕre* 1) to put; 2) to deposit, deposit; *document* 1) business paper, written evidence, confirming any fact or right to something; 2) official proof of identity; 3) material carrier of information, designed for its processing and transmission in time and space < Lat. *documentum, i n* "pattern", "evidence"; *institute* jur. "a set of rules of law, covering certain social relations" (e.g., *institution of marriage, institution of mediator, institution of president, board, conjunctural institution, police institution, legal institution, legal institution*) < Lat. *institutium, i n* 1) an amount included in an estimate, within which expenditures for certain needs are permitted; 2) a loan in money or commodity form on terms of repayment with interest; 3) a special form of movement of value, the sale of goods with deferred payment < Lat. *creditum, i n* "debt" < *credo, didi, ditum, ĕre* "to trust"; *mandatum, i n* "commission" < *mando, āvi, ātum, āre* "to commission" (e.g., *the deputy mandate, the free mandate*); *principle,* jur. 1) a person's inner conviction; 2) that which underlies it (e.g., *principle of unanimity, principle of greatest favor, principle of nonuse of force*) < Lat. *principium, i n* 1) the beginning; 2) the first ranks, the forefront, the front; *product* ec. "the material or intellectual result of human labor, which reflects the relation of ownership" (e.g., *gross national product, gross social product, specific product, foodstuffs*) < Lat. *productus, a um* "produced" < *produco, duxi, ductum, ĕre* "to produce"; *requisite* jur. "compulsory outputs established by law or departmental regulation as elements of the proper execution of official documents" < Lat. *requisita, ōrum pl* "needs" < *requiro, quisivi, quisitum, ĕre* "need", "to seek"; *rescriptus* jur. 1) in ancient Rome, a written answer of the emperor to a question submitted to him for decision, which had the force of law; 2) an act of the monarch in some countries, which needs his approval < Lat. *rescriptum, i n* "order of the imperator" < *rescribo, scripsi, scriptum, ĕre* "to give a written answer"; *sequestr* jur. "a ban or restriction on the right to use any property by order of public authorities". The term "*sequester*" (e.g., *administrative sequester, budget sequester, judicial sequester*) < Lat. *sequester, tra, trum* "acting as mediator"; *statute* jur. "a collection of basic principles, provisions about something, a set of rules" < Lat. *statutum, i n* "resolution" < *statuo, tui, tutum, ĕre* "to set", "to formulate", "to decide".

Some terms formed from verbal bases are gerunds by origin (e.g., *addendum* jur. "an appendix to a contract, which changes or specifies some of its terms, worked out by the signatories to the contract" < Lat. *addo, didi, ditum, ĕre* "to add"; *dividend* ec., jur. "part of the profit of a jointstock company, distributed annually among the shareholders" < Lat. *divido, visi, visum, ĕre* "to distribute"; *memorandum* jur. 1) an explanatory note, note, letter on certain questions, notes"; 2) in international relations a type of diplomatic correspondence; 3) in trade a letter reminding about something; 4) part of a property insurance contract, especially a marine policy, which lists risks, where the insurance contract does not apply < Lat. *memoro, āvi, ātum, āre* "to recall"; *referendum* jur. "a nationwide poll on the most important questions of state life, in which all citizens with voting rights participate" < Lat. *refero, rettuli, relatum, referre* "to compare", "to answer", "to address", "to record, to register").

Modern terms with the final term *-um* may be derived from Latin adjectives (Lat. *plenus, a, um* "full, filled" > jur. *plenum* "meeting, session of members of an elected governing body" (e.g., *court plenum*). Moreover, derivatives may refer both to adjectives in *gradus positivus* and in *gradus superlativus.* In particular, from the superlative degree of Latin adjectives (supralevatives) are formed the terms *optimum* ec. "totality of favorable conditions" (e.g., *economic optimum*)

< Lat. *optimus, a, um* "the best" < *bonus, a, um* "good"; and *minimum*, ec. "the lowest limit of something" (e.g., *guaranteed minimum, nontaxable minimum, subsistence minimum*) < Lat. *minimus, a, um* "the smallest" < *parvus, a, um* "small, insignificant".

The terms *condominium* jur. 1) joint ownership; 2) in international law, the joint exercise of supreme power over one territory by several states" and *interest* jur. "a fee received by a lender from a borrower for the use of money lent to him" is formed on the same principle. The verbal morpheme *con-*, combined with the neuter noun *dominium, i n* "possession" and the morpheme pro in combination with the quantitative numeral centum give the corresponding modern terms.

In modern European languages the Latin finals are reflected in different ways. Thus, in French the final term-element *-e* inherent in *nomīna actionis* is a feminine gender indicator, in German names with the final element *-ium, -um* are of the Neuter gender, in Russian they are masculine (with final *-uj, -um*) or feminine (with final *-uj(a)*), and in Ukrainian such terms are predominantly masculine.

In modern German, terms in *-um (-ium)*, as well as in Russian and Ukrainian, where this final terminological element is absent, are used predominantly at the base of borrowed nouns (Germ. *Aktivum* n, Rus. *active*; Germ. *Passivum* n, Rus. *passive*; Germ. *Perfectum* n, Rus. *perfect*; Germ. *Relativum* n, Rus. *relative*) or at the bases of borrowed adjectives (Germ. *Abstraktum* n < *abstrakt*, e.g., Rus. *abstract* jur. *Konkretum* n < *konkret*, Rus. *concrete* work ec.) [31, p. 371, 520].

The terms with the final term *-um* have the seme "collectivity" (Germ. *Judicium* n 1) judicial decision; 2) court < Germ. *judizieren* "to judge"; Germ. *Kolloquium* n "interview"; Germ. *Konsilium* n "meeting of physicians", "group of physicians" < Germ. *konsiliarius* "consultant physician"; Germ. *Studium* n "study, occupation" < Germ. *studieren* 1) to study; 2) to study at a university) or "subjectivity" (*Datum* n, *Daten* and *Data* pl "number in the calendar" < Germ. *datieren* "to declare a date," Germ. *dato* "of this number"; Germ. *Kriterium* n, *Stipendium* n). In German, the meaning of the Latin finals has evolved somewhat. Words with final elements *-arium, -erium, -orium*, which include the classical element *-um*, have the meaning of collectivity or a set of objects, phenomena, institutions, when used at the base of borrowed nouns (Germ. *Direktorium* n "offices, board (consisting of several directors)" < Germ. *Direktor* m; Germ. *Examinatorium* n "examination board" < Germ. *Examinator* m; Lat. *kuratorium* n "guardian sonnet" > Germ. *Kurator* m "curator, opikun"; Lat. *ministerium* n "ministry (institution)" > Germ. *Minister* m; Germ. *Repertorium* n "list, handbook" < Germ. *repertoire* n "repertoire"; Germ. *Observatorium* n "observatory" < Germ. *Observator* m "observer"; Lat. *repetitorium* n "repeat course" < Germ. *Repetitor* m "tutor") or derived from adjectives (Germ. *Gymnasium* n "gymnasium").

Let us consider another group of modern legal and economic terms with the final term *-us*. Most of them are derived from Latin nouns of the 2nd or 4th declension (the term *modus* ec. – e.g., *modus being*, dipl. *modus vivendi* is a complete borrowing of the Latin expression, Germ. *Modus* n < Lat. *modus, i n* 1) measure, volume, weight; 2) manner, method; and *notary* jur. "an official who certifies, executes various legal acts", Eng. *notary*, Germ. *Notar* m < Lat. *notarius, i m* 1) shorthand; 2) clerk, secretary < *nota, ae f* "sign." The 3rd declension noun middle gender *corpus, ŏris* 1) body; 2) essence; 3) social organization; 4) unified whole, system gave the term *corpus* jur., Eng. *corpus*, Germ. *Korps* n, *Körperschaft* f 1) the body of representatives of foreign countries under the government of a country; 2) the name of some legislative institutions (e.g.,

diplomatic corps, consular corps, legislative corps, expeditionary corps).

The term *casus* jur., Eng. *casus*, Germ. *Kasus* m 1) an event, the occurrence of which is not caused by a person's fault, and therefore excludes liability for offenses; 2) a complex legal case (e.g., *casus belli, casus fidelis*); *consensus* ec., legal, Eng. *consensus*, Germ. *Konsens* m "concurrence of opinions", "general agreement of the contracting parties, which is characterized by the absence of serious objections in the majority of the parties concerned"; *status* ec., Germ. *Status* m "legal status of persons or organizations" (e.g., *social status, diplomatic status, real legal status of a citizen, status of a sovereign state; status-quo, legal status, property status*) are derivatives of the Latin masculine 4 declension noun *casus, us* 1) case, possibility; 2) circumstances; *consensus, us* 1) unity, 2) conspiracy, agreement < *consentio, sensi, sensum, īre* "to agree"; *status, us* 1) position; 2) state of affairs < *sto, steti, stātum, āre* "to stand".

The Latin final is also preserved in the term bonus ec. "additional remuneration, premium, additional discount; additional dividend," Eng. *bonus*, formed from the adjective 1-2 declension *bonus, a, um* 1) good, kind; 2) benign; 3) considerable.

The term may lose the final element of classical origin, which we observe with masculine nouns: lawyer, Eng. *advocate, lawyer*, Germ. *Rechtsanwalt* m "a person rendering legal assistance to the people, institutions, enterprises, with advice, drawing up legal documents (e.g., *the bar*). *Rechtsanwalt* m "a person who gives legal assistance to people, institutions, enterprises by giving advice, drawing up legal documents" < Lat. *advocatus, i n* 1) legal adviser; 2) court advocate, lawyer < *advoso, āvi, ātum, āre* "to call upon", "to muffle"; *legate* jur. 1) in a will, an instruction to an heir to pay some person a certain sum or give him some property; 2) in ancient Rome, an ambassador; in the period of the late republic, an official appointed by the Senate, in the period of the principalship, a viceroy of an imperial province < Lat. *legatus, i m* 1) ambassador; 2) legatus, assistant to the commander-in-chief; 3) commander in the imperial era; 4) assistant to the viceroy of a province < *lego, legi, lectum, ěre* "to collect"; *contract* ec., jur., Eng. *contract*, Germ. *Kontrakt* m 1) a bilateral or multilateral agreement stipulating the rights and obligations of its participants; 2) in commerce, a document containing all the conditions of purchase and sale (e.g., *commercial contract, contract* ec.) < Lat. *contractus, us m* 1) possession; 2) use; 3) manner of acting towards anyone < *contraho, trāxi, trāctum, ěre* "to charge"; ec. *course*, Eng., Germ. *Kurs* n "the price at which stocks, bonds, and other securities are bought or sold" (e.g., *bank rate, stock exchange rate, bill rate, securities rate*) < Lat. *cursus, us m* "path, route"; "course, movement" < *curro, cucurri, cursum, ěre* 1) to run; 2) to hurry; legal *title*, Eng. *title*, Germ. *Titel* m 1) the basis of some right (e.g., *title of purchase and sale*); 2) the name of an estimate of capital construction of objects included in title lists (e.g., *title of property*) < Lat. *titulus, i m* 1) inscription; 2) an announcement of sale, etc.; *treatise* legal, Eng. *treatise*, Germ. *Traktat* m "international treaty, agreement" < Lat. *tractatus, us m* 1) impetus, motive; 2) mode of action < *tracto, āvi, ātum, āre* 1) pull; 2) negotiate; *jurisconsult*, Germ. (calque) *Rechtsberater* m "permanent legal adviser to institutions, businesses, organizations" < Lat. *iurisconsultus, i m* "lawyer."

In Latin, the final *-us* is also characteristic of participles, particularly participia perfecti activi. Terms formed from verbal bases have a null final in modern Russian and Ukrainian: *Akzept* ec., jur., Germ. *Akzept* n 1) agreement for payment or guarantee of payment of monetary and commodity documents, formalized by the appropriate inscription "accented"; one of the forms of cashless settlements with organizations; 2) a payment request accepted for payment; 3) in

jurisprudence the agreement to conclude a deal on the conditions offered; 4) in international law a unilateral statement of binding the terms of an agreement (e.g., *bank acceptance, unconditional acceptance, bill acceptance, limited acceptance, conditional acceptance, partial acceptance, cheque acceptance, bill acceptance*); 5) agreement of a state to accept a certain person as an ambassador (international law) < Lat. *acceptus, a, um* "accepted" < *accipio, cepi, ceptum, ĕre* 1) receive, allow, 2) perceive; *expert* ec., jur. "a specialist in a particular field who conducts an examination," Eng. *expert*, Germ. *Sachverständige* m, *Gutachter* m – calque from Latin *expertus, a, um* "experienced" (e.g., *chief expert, commercial expert, patent expert, transport expert, marketing expert, economic expert, freight expert, logistics expert*) < Lat. *experior, pertus suum, īri* 1) to test; 2) to judge; *prosp.* ec., Eng. *prospectus, booklet* 1) a common statement of the plan, a summary of the publication; 2) reference publication in the form of a brochure or leaflet advertising or scientific and technical purpose, which contains a systematic list of items (services), intended for production and sale of those produced by the company, and the conditions of purchase < Lat. *prospectus, a, um* < *prospicio, spexi, spectum, ĕre* 1) look ahead; 2) provide; *transit* ec., Eng. *transit* 1) transportation of goods from place at departure to destination without overloading at intermediate points; 2) transportation of passengers through intermediate points with the proper registration of travel documents < Lat. *transitus, a, um* "passing through", "completion" < *transeo, ii, ītum, īre* "to pass over".

The next final terminological element we are considering, *-end*, is also of Latin *-end* origin, which is the suffix of gerundium and gerundivum. Latin verbal nouns (gerundium) and participles (gerundivum) are widely used in modern languages. In English, they are used in related collocations, thus forming terminological nests. The Latin meaning of the gerund (or gerundivum) as well as its case forms are retained in English.

The most represented in English legal terminology are terms with final termino-elements *-nd(um), -end(um)*. They are all used with the preposition ad, which is reserved for the Accusative, and express the purpose of the action and purpose: *ad colligendum* "temporary administration of a legacy (until the administrator of the legacy takes over)" < Lat. *colligo, āvi, ātum, āre* 1) to bind; 2) to combine; 3) to unite; *ad deliberandum* (*et recipiendum*) "a writ of habeas corpus for the transfer of a person in custody" < Lat. *delibero, āvi, ātum, āre* 1) to discuss; 2) to decide; *ad faciendum* (*et recipiendum*) "a writ of habeas corpus for the surrender of an arrested person to a higher court" < Lat. *facio, feci, factum, ĕre* 1) to make; 2) to form and *recipio, cepi, ceptum, ĕre* [*re+capio*] 1) to take back; 2) to retain; 3) to receive; *ad prosequendum* "a court order to transfer the accused to the place of commission" < Lat. *pro-sequor, secutus sum, sequi* 1) to escort, to accompany; 2) to give; 3) to follow; *ad referendum* "until further approval; for further consideration; for further agreement" < Lat. *re* and *fero, rettuli, relatum, referre* 1) to carry back; 2) to direct; 3) to bring; *ad respondendum* judicium "a court order to arrest the defendant and bring him to court on a specified day" < Lat. *re* and *spondeo, spondi, sponsum, ēre* 1) to answer; 2) to pay (debts); 3) to agree; *ad satisfaciendum* "a court order to transfer to a higher court the accused for execution of a sentence passed by a lower court" < Lat. *satis – facio, feci, factum, ĕre* 1) to satisfy, to meet; 2) to pay; 3) to apologize; *ad subjeciendum* "a court order to bring persons in custody to court to ascertain the legality of their detention" < *Lat. subjicio, jeci, jectum, ĕre* [*sub + jacio*] 1) to plant; 2) to subdue; 3) to make dependent; *ad testificandum* "a court order to deliver to the highest court for the accused the testimony of a witness" < Lat. *testis, is* m "witness" and *facĕre* "to make" > *testificor, ātus sum, āre* "to take witnesses", "to assure"; *ad melius*

inquirendum "a judicial order to make further inquiry" < Lat. *in-quiro, sivi, situm, ĕre* [*quaero*] 1) to seek grounds for prosecution; 2) to consider, where the adjective bonus is presented in gradus comparativus.

The terms with the final term *-nd(um), -end(um)* are inferior to those with the final term *-nd(i), -end(i)*, which are the generic case of the gerund; the gerund acts as a determiner under the nouns *anĭmus, locus, ratio, modus*: *anĭmus injurandi* "intent to do damage, wrongdoing, criminal umicle" < Lat. *injurio, āvi, ātum, āre* "to use violence"; *lex loci ornandi* "the law of the venue" < Lat. *orno, āvi, ātum, āre* 1) to supply; 2) to clothe; 3) to adorn; *locus standi* 1) jurisdiction; 2) right to go to court, right to be heard in court < Lat. *sto, steti, tatum, āre* 1) to stand; 2) to last; 3) to be on one's side, to defend; 4) to struggle; *ratio dicendi* "motives of decision" < Lat. *de-cido, cidi, cidum, ĕre* 1) to cut off; 2) to finish; 3) to agree; 4) to determine precisely; *modus vivendi* in international law 1) a temporary agreement to settle any questions; 2) the actual state of relations, which is determined by the parties concerned < Lat. *vivo, vixi, victum, ĕre* "to live". Another case of the gerund, the Ablative, was less represented. The modern Eng. legal terms in which we find the preposition *de* are also borrowed entirely unchanged from Latin. *De aetate probanda* refers to a court order to establish adulthood and translates as "to bring to age" < Lat. *probo, āvi, ātum, āre* 1) to examine, verify; 2) to be satisfied; 3) to recognize, recommend.

The term *argundo* "arguing, illustratively supplementing" (in the speech of a judge) is also the Ablative of a Latin verbal noun, which is formed from *arguo, ui, utim, ĕre* 1) to show, to prove; 2) to accuse. The legal terms *ad referendum, locus standi, modus vivendi* are used in English economic terminology. In these terms, the final terminological element *-nd* has the same semantics fixed.

Modern terms with final elements *-nd-, -end-* in modern European languages are also used independently, are not part of terminological combinations and do not form terminological nests. In music terminology there are terms borrowed from Italian (*crescendo* "increase, intensification of sound", *diminuendo* "gradual weakening of sound", *abasando* "gradual lowering of sound"). In economic terminology, Ital. *locanda* "lodging place, hotel" < Lat. *loco, āvi, ātum, āre* 1) to lodge; 2) to rent; *gironde* < Fren. *Gironde* < Ital. *giro* "conversion" 1) a political party of industrialists during the French Revolution before the constitution of 1791; 2) fig. "party which is inclined to bargain with reaction" and derivatives girondist, girondist; *memorandum*, Eng. *memorandum* "memorandum" 1) memorandum, explanatory written note; 2) in international relations – a type of diplomatic correspondence; 3) in trade – a reminder letter regarding any matters; 4) part of a property insurance contract, especially a marine policy, which lists risks (e.g., *credit memorandum "receipt for the amount transferred", insurance memorandum "insurance memorandum", memorandum of agreement "memorandum of agreement", memorandum of association "memorandum of articles of association", memorandum of insurance "insurance memorandum", memorandum of intent "memorandum of partnership", "agreement on cooperation"*) < Lat. *memoro, āvi, ātum, āre* "to recall; *referendum*, Eng. *referendum* "for further consideration", "a national referendum on the most important issues of state life, in which all citizens with voting rights participate" < Lat. *refĕro, tuli, latum, ferre* "to carry, carry back; return"; lease "to rent property (residential or industrial premises, land, etc.) for temporary use for a certain fee on the basis of a special contract" < Pol. *arenda* < Lat. *agrenda, ae f* and derivatives sublet, co-tenant; *legend* "inscription on a coin, medal, coat of arms" < Lat. *lego, legi, lectum, ĕre* 1) to collect; 2) to distinguish; 3) to read.

The English legal terms *tenendum* "clause in a document about the nature of possession", *habendum* "part of a document with a seal indicating the property to be transferred", *agenda* are formed from the Latin verbs *habeo, habui, habĭtum, ēre* "to have"; *teneo, nui, tentum, ēre* 1) to hold, possess; 2) to oblige; *ago, egi, actum, ĕre* "to do".

The final focus of our study is on modern terms with the final termino-element *-nt*, which are Latin present participles of the active voice. They are represented differently in the new languages. So, in English, they are borrowings of Latin phrases, which have acquired the status of terms and are used in jurisprudence. The paradigm of the case endings of Latin participles is evidence of the fact that in the process of terminology formation the forms of the indirect cases of *participium praesentis activi* are used, which have been fully adapted in English. The following is an example: Eng. *in flagrante delicto* "at the scene of the crime" < Lat. *flagrans, ntis part. praes. < flagro, āvi, ātum, āre* "to burn, to blaze; to be in the midst"; Eng. *volenti non fit injuria* "the consent of the victim eliminates the wrongfulness of the injury" < Lat. *volens, ntis < volo, volui, –, velle* 1) to want, to strive; 2) to decide, to determine; Eng. *pendente lite* "while the case is pending" < Lat. *lis, litis f* "dispute; court case" and *pendo, pependi, pensum, pendĕre* "to weigh; ponder; discuss".

Sigmatically the term *lucrum cessans* ec. "lost gain" < Lat. *cesso, āvi, ātum, āre* [*cedo*] 1) to do nothing, to rest, to be free; 2) not to appear in court; 3) to lose force, to be invalid. And the term *acquiescent* "*acquiescent*" < Lat. *acquiesco, cuievi, cuientum, ĕre* 1) to rest; 2) to be content, to agree with someone, to believe somehow; 3) to be in danger and Eng. *commorientes* "persons who died simultaneously" < Lat. *com-morior, mortuus sum, mori* 1) to die simultaneously; 2) to lose force simultaneously are in their form close to the terms borrowed by the Russian.

When we look at economic terms with the final term *-ent*, we can notice those that have undergone reduction. With the loss of the Latin inflections in the cognate cases we have a clean basis in modern Russian, except for the terms *client* and *cedent*, which are derived from the 3rd declension nouns *cliens, ntis m* and *cedens, cedentis*. In ancient Rome a client was a subordinate (a person dependent on a patron). In the modern sense, a *client* is a "regular customer" or a "person who has entrusted another with a business". Borrowed through the medium of Germ. *Zedent*, in modern economic terminology, is "a creditor who assigns his right of claim to another person".

Agent, legal, ec., Eng. *agent*, Germ. *Agent* m 1) an official representative of a firm who performs intermediary functions; 2) a wholesaler who represents a buyer or seller on a relatively permanent basis without ownership of goods (e.g., *diplomatic agent, commercial agent, consular agent, tax agent, insurance agent, secret agent, sales agent, development agent, police agent*) < Lat. *ago, egi, actum, ĕre* 1) do, act; 2) conduct legal proceedings; deponent legal, e.g., Eng. *depositor*, Germ. *Deponent* m 1) a natural or legal person to whom, for some reason, a sum of money has not been paid within a certain period of time; 2) a natural or legal person who owns a sum of money that is temporarily held by an enterprise or organization < Lat. *depono, posui, positum, ĕre* 1) to defer; 2) to refuse; 3) to deposit; *disponent*, Germ. *Disponent* m 1) an agent of a firm, company, organization, manager; 2) a natural or legal person, who has at his disposal available funds in accounts with commissioners or bank correspondents < Lat. *dispono, posui, positum, ĕre* 1) to dispose; 2) to dispose; *endorsement* legal, Eng. *endorsement*, Germ. *Indossament* n "to transfer the ownership of a bill of exchange to another person" (borrowed through French and German) < Lat. *indo, didi, ditum, ĕre* 1) to provide; 2) to put; 3) to impose; *committent* legal, ec.,

Eng. *committent* – client, customer, consignor customer, shipper of goods, Germ. *Kommittent* m 1) a person who commissions another person (commissioner) to conclude a transaction or series of transactions on behalf of the latter, but at his own expense < Lat. *committo, misi, missum, ĕre* 1) decide, carry out; 2) assign, give, trust; *competitor* ec., Eng. *competitor* (from another, but also Latin root) < Lat. *competitor* "aspirant", Germ. *Konkurrent* m "a person who competes in any field of activity with another" < Lat. *concurro, curri, cursum, ĕre* 1) to flock, to converge; 2) to strive; *contingent* jur., ec., Eng. *contingent*, Germ. *Kontingent* n 1) the legally determined number of persons who are members of any institution or corporation; 2) a limit quantity, or norm (expressed in units of weight and value) established for certain purposes < Lat. *contingo, tigi, tactum, ĕre* 1) to touch; 2) to touch; *remitt.* ec., Eng. *remitter*, Germ. *Remitt* m 1) a person who receives a certain amount of money on a bill of exchange; 2) the sender of a money transfer < Lat. *remitto, misi, missum, ĕre* 1) to release, send away; 2) to reward; *patent*, legal, Eng. *patent*, Germ. *Patent* n 1) a document issued for a fixed term by a competent State authority to an inventor or his legal successor and certifying authorship and exclusive right to an invention; 2) a document granting the right to engage in trade, a trade (e.g., *valid patent, additional patent, dependent patent, patent for invention, consular patent, international patent, industrial patent, joint patent, trade patent*) < Lat. *pateo, ui, −, ēre* 1) to be open, to extend, 2) to be available, 3) to be distributed; *resident* legal, Eng. *resident*, Germ. *Resident* m 1) a legal or natural person who has a permanent residence in a country and is subject to some degree of taxation and regulation; 2) a representative of a metropolitan state to a protectorate who is the de facto ruler of that protectorate < Lat. *resideo, sedi, sessum, ēre* 1) to be; 2) to remain.

4. Conclusions

Thus, we have established the following characteristic features of the groups of terms with final terminological elements considered above:

1. In the creation of modern terms in *-um* and *-us*, the derivatives are substantive, verbal or adjectival bases, while for terms ending in *-end* and *-nt* only verbal.
2. The Latin inflection of the Neuter *-um* is reflected differently in the new languages:
   a) in modern terms, the final element *-um* is morphologically distinguishable; if term bases in the Nom. Sing. form end in a hard consonant, this term element disappears;
   b) in German, the use of the classical element is much wider. Its frequency indicates a complete adaptation of the Latin final (preservation of the final term-element, the characteristic feature of the Neuter gender, the possibility of being an element in German words with terminological and non-terminological meaning).
3. The given examples of terms in English, German, Russian and Ukrainian confirm the hypothesis of complete adaptation of Latin words in *-us* in modern languages; the termo-element is a masculine gender feature.
4. Part of the terms in Russian and Ukrainian may modify the original Latin forms, which is manifested by the loss of the structural element *-us.*
5. The semantic boundary between terms with the final element *-us* and terms with the final element *-um* is rather conditional. It disappears if modern terms are formed from

Latin participles, whose generic endings indicate belonging to the genus (the inflection *-us* is the masculine, *-um* the neuter).

6. Terms with the final terminological elements *-nd-*, *-end-* have the semas "purpose of action, purpose"; "qualities"; "manner of action, limitations"; and the final terminological element *-nt-* is characterized by the semas "name of the person entrusted with certain functions", "process of action", "objectivity".

7. The term elements *-nd-*, *-end-*, *-nt-* are verb suffixes that are combined with indirect case endings. And the translation of the terms is permissible arbitrarily, but the framework of the Latin gerund or gerundive should be maintained. In Russian, terms ending in *-ent* have a null final.

We have examined the individual final terminological elements that we believe to be typical, explaining their origin and the peculiarities of their functioning in modern languages. All of the above confirms our hypothesis that it is impossible to isolate a term and exclude it from the context of commonly used words – terminology develops at the expense of commonly used vocabulary, and the meanings of terminological units are fixed in dictionaries of various types at the expense of borrowings (in our case borrowings from classical languages). Such borrowing terms can be combined by means of integral semes, and also form different lexical-thematic groups.

This article analyzes the final terminology from the point of view of semantics and vocabulary and identifies the most adapted terms, i.e. we can speak about the level of their adaptation in English, German and Ukrainian languages. We have also found the best models for the creation of modern terms, thanks to which we can speak of a terminological matrix, which helps "code" a layer of terms created by analogy – they are distinguished by a common semantic meaning. This study illustrates the possibility to complement the linguistic knowledge in the perception of specific meanings. Our metamodels are distinctive signal-symbols, which in a particular situation (for example, during synchronous translation or different communicative actions for future translators, or formation of dialogic communication) differentiate subject-object orientation of information exchange. Therefore, how useful and recommendable this article can be is evidenced by the comparative characterization of suffix elements in the terminologies of different languages presented. First of all.

The author's focus on the terminological units of the most influential Indo-European languages is currently up-to-date and has an infinite novelty. Language reconstructions of praforms, evolutionary changes in morphology, different methods of ethnological analysis, and the study of language unversalities have always been the subject of studies of comparative and historical linguistics. And in today's informational space computerization is impossible without cognitive science and its linguistic discourse: when automated methods of storing, processing and reprocessing information become more frequent; when the geometrical progress of piecemeal integration and the new technologies associated with it become more sophisticated; when software programs that recognize texts are already being developed; When chat-bots consult their potential partners through various add-ons, document management work is optimized, and the so-called help cases are formed for the client base – so you can talk about the recommendations associated with the environmentalcomponent of our research. Intellectual functions of recognition of linguistic units will be realized through the prism of these comparative studies.

Secondly.

We can also talk about the scientific efficiency of this research, because new knowledge associated with the study of suffixal lexemes, we can use the application of different types of dictionaries, The formation of theoretical works on lexicography, and the new facts of interrelation of terminological elements can be extrapolated to the lexical system of the language – the formation of names is carried out by the laws of the language, which is immediately improved and systematized. Thirdly.

In the context of existence of new tendencies we lay down the norms and standards of communication, which have been attributed to the human society in the ancient times. We demonstrate that the accumulated language experience of humanity on the basis of physical world objects can be simply copied and in its own superior form can have a new sounding. Information only becomes valuable when it is guaranteed by its use. New paradigms of modern studies of language are a challenge of our time. This assertion may or may not be accepted. But the one who possesses information is its owner.

The material of the study can be used in the educational process, used in the practice of teaching language disciplines, oral and written language for foreign students, and as an extension – used in applied interdisciplinary research. Our proposition is to take into account standard semantic groups with their internal and external changes in order to form an unique terminological system for our future.

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